

PEACE LEADERS SAY ARMY WOULD HELP

Preparedness Note Struck in
Addresses of World's Court
Delegates.

WOOD AND TAFT SPEAK

Apparently there were no fanatics among the men and women who were gathered in Carnegie Hall yesterday for the opening of the three-day sessions of the World Court Congress. They were engaged in a practical way in the furtherance of the plan, supported by some leading powers, to establish an international tribunal for the settlement of disputes between nations.

The best applauded speech of the day was that of Gen. Leonard Wood, who said that there are some kinds of peace that are worse than war, and that if the United States is going to be a really important member of the court it must "be prepared to take its part with force when reason fails."

Considerable handclapping was also given by the insistence of John Hays Hammond, president of the World Court Congress, who said that the present conditions of international relations in America "under the present deplorable conditions of international relations."

William H. Taft, honorary president of the congress, Oscar S. Straus, Miss Mabel T. Boardman, Bainbridge Colby, Henry R. Hays, and City Chamberlain, were among the speakers yesterday or last night.

Soldiers All for Peace.

Gen. Wood assured the peace-makers that there was no class more eager for a permanent condition of world peace than the soldiers and sailors of the United States. He said that there was a long road to travel before arbitration could be generally applied. And war was preferable to "the peace which is a peace of things, a peace of light, fails to protect the institutions which we consider vital to our people."

He did not know whether or not the world would be workable, but it was worth trying.

"It seems to me," he went on, "that if the court is to have real influence it must have behind it the support of the people. There is no court to which men submit the everyday affairs of life voluntarily and cheerfully which is not supported by force. It is the force of the court, without some kind of force behind it, more than the moral elements."

If we go into this world court we must be prepared to support it not only with force, but with the force of right if need be. We are to look to it that all treaties go into are treaties that we mean to live up to and back up and carry them out as men see visions and dream dreams and believe things to be absolutely true and right they must be prepared to support them not only with force, but with the force of right if need be. We are to look to it that all treaties go into are treaties that we mean to live up to and back up and carry them out as men see visions and dream dreams and believe things to be absolutely true and right they must be prepared to support them not only with force, but with the force of right if need be.

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Applied to Case of Serbia.

Mr. Taft thought that the ostensible case of the present war might have been entrusted to a world court if one had existed in existence, for he said:

"The issue as to whether the Serbian Government was in any way responsible for the killing of the Crown Prince of Austria and his wife, which has been settled by a hearing and decision of a permanent international court. The fact judicially found could have been made the basis of a court of arbitration, and the question as to the settlement of the political question as to the redress which Serbia was compelled to render, were she guilty of the crime, would have been removed from such a question and the rendering of the judgment would have gone along way to prevent the war."

"We think," he concluded, "that a court of judges learned in the law, permanently constituted, to which nations agree to submit their differences, can be an instrumentality which is practical to propose and urge; but we must recognize the limitations."

He said that what Gen. Wood had said, he said that Mr. Taft and the General were "the two greatest authorities on this country on judicial and international problems, in both of which Mr. Straus believed."

But before we can establish a court," he said, "we must ascertain what will be the results of this. In any event, it is the duty of our country to make preparations for any contingency—preparations for meeting the destroyed stability of the law, for a strong nation to maintain our right and our justice."

Mr. Hammond, who presided over the afternoon session, said the most sane and able advocates of the World Court said that it would not make wars impossible, but it would at least minimize the probability of war. He felt that the force of public opinion would be a great aid to the court's decrees, which would carry more weight than the findings of arbitration tribunals.

"I am," he remarked, "have been invariably been rejected."

Mr. Hammond said that the World Court can be established by the force of the termination of the present war, in connection with the discussion of the term "international court." He said that at that time, we believe, we are willing to subordinate minor differences of opinion for the realization of the ideal which they will then regard as indispensable to their future welfare. All neutral nations should make no consistent demand for the establishment of such a court. They have common peril. In a World Court they will have a common safety.

America is preeminently the nation called by Providence to lead in this great movement."

Men Will Grow, Says Colby.

John Hays Colby, one of the speakers at the court, said he was conscious of the presence of the hour, but he believed that the declarations adopted at the World Court conference in favor of an international court will represent the thoughts and hopes of the future. He pointed out that the beginning of the United States in the world, which is in many respects, is an analogy to the proposed international court, was feeble and its influence was not enforced by an international court. He said, "it will be weak and tentative, ex-

SPLIT IN NEW JERSEY G. O. P. ONE WING VEERS TO ROOT

Old Line Leaders Carry Through Plan to Defer Organization of Delegation Until Eve of Convention—Harmony Among the Democrats.

TRENTON, N. J., May 2.—An attempt on the part of the old line Republican leaders to swing New Jersey for Elihu Root was disclosed at a stormy session of the delegates to the national convention who assembled here today to consider plans for the trip to Chicago. An effort to organize by the election of a permanent chairman was deferred until the delegates arrive in Chicago, when it will become apparent that the delegation is hopelessly split. Harmony plans which have been talked of for the last few weeks were given a severe jolt.

The Republican meeting was in marked contrast with a similar gathering of Democrats, held simultaneously at the Democratic League headquarters in this city. The Democrats agreed that Gov. Fielder should be chairman of their delegation and that he should have the distinction of nominating President Wilson at the national convention. It is understood that on the initial roll call Alabama will give way to New Jersey, thus permitting the Governor to present President Wilson's name.

John W. Wescott, Attorney-General, was selected as vice-chairman of the Democratic delegation. William L. Dill, of New York, was named as treasurer. James R. Nugent of Newark was selected as the New Jersey member of the committee on resolutions. This selection is regarded in some quarters as significant. Although Mr. Nugent is ostensibly for President Wilson, there is no assurance that he will back all the President's ideas. He is known to come to formulate a platform. On the contrary there is a suspicion that he may prove a thorn in the flesh of the Administration. Mr. Wescott, however, is a long road to travel before arbitration could be generally applied. And war was preferable to "the peace which is a peace of things, a peace of light, fails to protect the institutions which we consider vital to our people."

Charles F. McDonald on the committee on credentials.

Back of the discussions which cropped out at the Republican conference is a story indicative of a complete change of front on the part of the old party organization. It is represented by Mr. Franklin Murphy and Alfred N. Dalrymple of Newark. David Baird of Camden and others. Until a few days ago there was reason to believe that Mr. Baird and his followers in the delegation were disposed to support Justice Hughes for the nomination. But an ardent Hughes supporter was a candidate for the chairmanship of the delegation and there seemed every reason to believe party precedent would be followed in giving him the place without a contest.

Within the past few days, it was disclosed, letters have been sent to some of the delegates and Mr. Baird, who is the chairman and also suggesting that organization be effected at today's conference. The letters came from Frank E. Patterson, a political lieutenant of Mr. Baird, and today it became apparent they were part of a Root movement said to be general throughout the country.

When the delegates were called to order A. K. Leuckel of this city moved that Mr. Hughes be made permanent chairman. He was interrupted in his nominating speech by Mayor Raymond of Newark and Ira A. Kipp, Jr., of South Orange, who made permanent chairman. Mr. Hughes was out of order. Mr. Bugbee ruled to the contrary and Harry L. Knight of Medford moved that the nominations be closed.

This action precipitated a lively parliamentary quarrel, during which Hamilton F. Kean of Elizabeth moved to defer the question until the delegates reached Chicago. Mr. Bugbee insisted the delegates were assembled to organize today and Mr. Kean sat down. The motion to close the nominations was defeated by a vote of 17 to 10, but at the close of a wrangle which ensued Mr. Bugbee did not force a vote on the question of electing a permanent chairman. It was finally agreed that Mr. Bugbee should continue as temporary chairman and that permanent organization should not be effected until the delegation reaches Chicago.

After the meeting several of the delegates expressed their opposition to the organization at this time they did not intend to imply opposition to Mr. Bugbee's candidacy, believing only that more satisfactory results might be attained by waiting until the eve of the convention.

Factions Far From United.

Ex-Senator Ernest R. Ackerman of Plainfield, a Hughes advocate, urged that an informal ballot be taken on the choice of the delegates for the Presidential nomination. This motion was seconded by William A. Lord and W. F. Cozart, the latter a negro of Atlantic City, and both Roosevelt men. Mr. Ackerman withdrew his motion at the suggestion of Mr. Bugbee.

The trend of the gathering indicated that the Republican delegation is still far from united. The fact that neither Mr. Baird nor Mr. Hughes pressed the question of organization was accepted as proof that neither is confident of controlling the delegation at this time. Mr. Baird said definitely, however, that Mr. Baird, Mr. Murphy and Mr. Dalrymple, is for Root for first choice. Either would accept Hughes in order to beat Roosevelt.

Directors Are Elected.

The youngest arbitrationist was present at a meeting of the World Court League at the Baltimore yesterday morning. He is John J. Leitz, Jr., and he presided over the gathering. Mr. Leitz comes from Ohio and is president of the American Insurance Union. John J. Leitz is a months old. These directors of the league are: Charles E. Leitz, Jr., James G. Beemer, Bainbridge Colby, Samuel T. Dutton, Fred E. Farnsworth, J. H. Hammond, John Wesley Hill, Theodore Marburg, Albert Shaw, Edwin Wardfield, James Brown Scott, W. F. Jenks, J. A. Patten, Oscar S. Straus, Charles H. Warren, William W. Wilson, T. Coleman du Pont and Jacob M. Dickinson.

Among those on the platform at Carnegie Hall were: Dr. Joseph Silverman, Isaac N. Seligman, George T. Wilson, Henry Clevy, John Wesley Hill, Hamilton Holt, Samuel J. May, Charles Lathrop Peck, Prof. Henry W. Taft, Albert Bushnell Hart, Samuel J. Elder, Theodore S. Woolsey, Richard Barthold, Theodore Marburg, Albert Shaw, Edwin Wardfield, James Brown Scott, W. F. Jenks, J. A. Patten, Oscar S. Straus, Charles H. Warren, William W. Wilson, T. Coleman du Pont and Jacob M. Dickinson.

On the platform also were many women active in literary and artistic life. Among them were Mrs. Kate Waller Barrett, Miss Mabel T. Boardman, Mrs. Walton Hill Brown, Mrs. William H. Brown, Mrs. Wilbur Bloodgood, Mrs. Simon Baruch, Mrs. Bainbridge Colby, Mrs. Demies Denison, Mrs. Peter Duryea, Mrs. Samuel T. Dutton, Mrs. Clinton P. Farrell, Mrs. Arthur Elliott Fish, Mrs. Eugene J. Grant, Miss Florence Guernsey, Mrs. John Hays Hammond, Miss Josephine H. Hill, Mrs. Albert H. Dreth, Miss Mary Garrett Hay, Mrs. Norman Haggood, Mrs. Robert G. Ingersoll, Mrs. Theodore Marburg, Mrs. Edwin Wardfield, Mrs. Wallace Prolosco, Mrs. A. M. Palmer, Mrs. Louis Livingston Stearns, Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, Miss William Cunningham, Miss Grace Strachan, Mrs. Algernon S. Sullivan, Mrs. Livingston R. Schuyler, Mrs. William H. Wadhams and Mrs. Leonard Wood.

SUES RAILROAD FOR \$50,000.

Ex-Pilot of B. & O. Says He Was Accused as U. S. Spy.

William H. Chambliss, a former steamboat pilot and now in the employ of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, started yesterday a suit in the Hudson county Circuit Court, Jersey City, against the railroad to recover \$50,000 for alleged slander. Chambliss alleges that he was dismissed from the B. & O.'s employ on May 1, 1914, and that he was accused of "being a spy for the United States Government." He was then the skipper of the steamboat Hackensack. He charged that when a month or more after he got his walking papers he sought reinstatement, an official of the defendant company told him he "had been dismissed from the B. & O. for being a spy for the United States Government."

Chambliss charges that the railroad company caused his name to be placed on the blacklist of the Associated Steamship Navigation despite the fact, he says, that the accusation against him was untrue. He says that as a result of the alleged blacklisting he has been unable to secure employment.

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REGULAR G. O. P. MEN WIN IN CALIFORNIA

Confusion Prevails as the Result of the Working of Primary Law.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 2.—From present indications, judged from scattering returns in today's primaries, it would appear that the State is certain that California has returned to the regular Republican column. An overwhelming majority for the twenty-six regular Republican nominees to the Chicago convention is assured.

The Presidential primary law in its practical operation enabled any voter to choose the nominee of his party by ballot, whether or not he had been registered previously under that party designation or whether or not he was registered at all as a partisan.

Confusion therefore prevailed, not only among the voters, but at the outset of the balloting, when not a few of the election officers themselves. Early reports indicated that the vote would be split in this city, but through-out the State.

Quiet prevailed all day. The only disturbances were those caused by the efforts of President Wilson's friends to discourage themselves under the working of the Presidential primary law.

The contest in the Republican party was the chief point of interest. The Democratic ticket attracted little attention, its candidates being a single group, headed by President Wilson.

The Progressive list of thirty delegates also excited small interest for the same reason.

Colorado for Roosevelt.

State Republican Convention Elects the National Delegates.

DENVER, May 2.—The Colorado State Republican convention at Pueblo today elected Gov. George M. Carlson, Philip R. Stewart, Charles W. Johnson, Henry Schuyler and Charles W. Waterman of Denver delegates at large to the Republican convention at Chicago.

The delegation was unopposed, but most of them are considered favorable to the nomination of Col. Roosevelt.

Plans for Convention on Day of Republican Meeting.

Chicago, May 2.—Plans were perfected today for the Progressive party convention in the Auditorium Theatre on June 1, the day on which the Republican convention opens.

The seating capacity is limited to 1,000. Flooring is to be put in from the stage to make an extension upon which the newspaper correspondents will be accommodated.

VINCENT ASTOR SUES CITY.

Wants Rights to Knickerbocker Hotel Vault Space Established.

Vincent Astor, owner of the Knickerbocker Hotel property, and James R. Regan, lessee of the hotel, filed yesterday a suit against the City of New York, asking for a declaration of the Public Service Commission and the city of New York, at the office of the Public Service Commission, that the City of New York is to protect the rights of the plaintiffs to about two feet of vault space of the present hotel property which will be sliced off by the new Broadway subway.

It was said that when the present subway was built through the City of New York, the late Col. John Jacob Astor gave up certain easements for vault space at the northeast corner of Broadway and Forty-second street, on condition that he should have similar easements on the southeast corner, and the Knickerbocker Hotel was planned with this feature in mind.

This space is to be taken the plaintiffs are negotiating for remuneration from the city, and in order that no incursion be made into the vault space, which would tie up the subway, the present friendly action was started for the purpose of establishing the plaintiffs' rights.

ASTOR GAVE \$500 FOR AIRBOAT.

Largest Sum, \$500, Was a Gift From the Aero Club.

Vincent Astor said yesterday that the announcement of his having subscribed \$500 toward a hydroaeroplane for the Second Naval Battalion, Naval Reserve, was incorrect by one cipher. He gave \$5,000, the largest amount, \$500, having been given by the Aero Club.

It is only fair to the other subscribers to correct that statement," said Vincent Astor, "for the other subscribers and the amounts ranged from \$500 to \$100."

He is to be a lieutenant eventually," he was asked.

"I don't know about that," he replied. "We are all pretty green at it yet, you know."

Vincent Astor Deputy Sheriff.

PORTKILLER, N. Y., May 2.—Vincent Astor is today appointed a deputy by Sheriff Conklin of Dutchess county. He is expected to come to the city within a few days to be sworn in. This is his second appointment as a deputy sheriff. He was appointed under Sheriff Hornbeck during his term.

City Job for Alderman Brush.

William D. Brush, who has been a member of the Board of Aldermen for six years, serving as chairman of the committee on general welfare and as a member of the committee on buildings, was named yesterday by Borough President Marsh to succeed Robert B. Insley, an assistant superintendent of the bureau of buildings and head of the legal department. Mr. Insley has resigned to go into business with his brother in Indiana.

DEMAND FOR ROOT GROWS, SAYS SCOUT

Henry S. Pritchett Reports on His Observations in the Middle West.

SEES HUGHES AS WEAKER

Henry S. Pritchett, president of the Carnegie Foundation, was one of the callers at Root headquarters in the Hotel Manhattan yesterday. He has just returned from a trip through the central West.

"There is a kindly sentiment toward Mr. Root in the West," he said. "It is good feeling that headquarters have been opened because they were all waiting for definite word that he would be a candidate before the Chicago convention. Here is the way the situation in the central West might be summed up. The country wants the ablest man. Mr. Root is that man. In the Evanston, Ind., I was in a party of seven men who were talking over the situation. One of them who was a Democrat said he no longer would have a chance to vote for Mr. Root. The others were friendly. All of them agreed that Mr. Root can be elected."

While reports similar to this by letter and telegraph are being received by headquarters, the Root supporters are already busy going carefully over the list of delegates from this State. One of the features of the study is that whereas the West and Hughes men were asserting confidently that two-thirds of the designated delegates would be for the Supreme Court justice, now that they have been elected and the men chosen have been interviewed, the Hughes strength appears to have waned.

It was said yesterday by a man in close touch with the organization here that Senator Wadsworth had been seen conservative in his statement from Washington that Mr. Root's candidacy would be at least forty of the delegates. This man declared that the former Senator's friends have the best of reasons for supporting Mr. Root, but that they are not sure of a strong minority Hughes will be likely to take it as an affront that his friends here are advocating his nomination, and that they are not sure of a strong minority Hughes will be likely to take it as an affront that his friends here are advocating his nomination, and that they are not sure of a strong minority Hughes will be likely to take it as an affront that his friends here are advocating his nomination.

The significance of this practical political workers say, is that unless he is sure of a strong minority Hughes will be likely to take it as an affront that his friends here are advocating his nomination, and that they are not sure of a strong minority Hughes will be likely to take it as an affront that his friends here are advocating his nomination, and that they are not sure of a strong minority Hughes will be likely to take it as an affront that his friends here are advocating his nomination.

The theory of Mr. Root's friends is that the New York delegation will be working for when the intention of the Progressives became known to nominate the Colonel just as soon as their convention opened and before the Republicans had organized. The Progressives hoped to threaten Justice Hughes by holding the fact of the nomination of Mr. Roosevelt before him, and that they would draw some lines somewhat more subtle. They feel that Justice Hughes is the candidate of New York State. If he is the candidate of any other State, they can show him that the New York delegation is not really behind him solidly he will decline to enter the lists.

CULEX PIPIENS UNDER FIRE.

It's the Mosquito Who Causes 85 Per Cent. of Our Bites.

After inaugurating the work of draining the Jamaica Bay marshes in the city, the health department yesterday turned its attention to the species known as culex pipiens, or fresh water mosquito. The health department is responsible for 85 per cent. of New York's mosquito bites.

The culex pipiens breeds for the most part in rain barrels, roof gutters, neglected drains, tin cans and legs in which water has been allowed to stand. The health department is now asking to screen their rain barrels with open culex pools, refill the pails and fill in any puddles which may have collected about the premises.

These house mosquitoes are the most troublesome of all," said Commissioner Emerson yesterday. "They bite not only in the early evening, but throughout the entire night. They are strongly attracted by light and enter houses at every opportunity. They travel but short distances and are generally he traced to a breeding place nearby."

GLENNORRIS ASKS PARDON.

Anxious to Come Here to Locate Dorothy Arnold's Grave.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., May 2.—Edward C. Glennorris today filed a petition for a pardon with the State Board of Pardon that he might go to New York and show where Dorothy Arnold was buried. The petition was received by Secretary Porter and to any action. Governor Sanborn might make tonight or tomorrow, before Philip H. Wadsworth, acting Governor, declined to consider the matter.

Glennorris has to pay \$25,000 for the remainder of the fines and costs. Glennorris is working out. Police Lieutenant Williams of New York, who was at the State House today, expects to get Glennorris to New York this week.

BILTMORE FOLK WITNESS RAID.

Four Men Arrested in Madison Ave. Poolroom.

The clanging of a police patrol wagon going about 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon in front of the Biltmore Hotel brought a door to every window and a crowd to the door to see the raiding of an alleged poolroom across the street.

Detective Van Dam led the assault which captured four men, eight telephones and some chairs in room 505 at 303 Madison avenue. At the East Fifty-first street station the men said they were Charles May, 104 West 40th, the largest expert in the city, 610 West 155th street, James Larkin of 230 East Third street and John Gray. Jack Dunstan bailed them out.

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MAYOR POINTS TO \$3,125,000 SAVING

Report on Last Year of Administration Made to Committee of 107.

NEW TERM TALK HEARD

Mayor Mitchell reported last night on how New York has been governed by his administration during the last year at a dinner, at which a thousand guests were present, at the Hotel Astor. Those to whom the report was immediately addressed were the members of the Committee of One Hundred and Seven.

Previously all the city officials and a great many of New York's most prominent citizens listened to the report, and often applauded and cheered when the work of this city government had been commended. Norman Haggood presided, and at the same table were Controller Prendergast, Borough Presidents Marks and Mathews, Charles L. Hearnheimer and Nathan A. Smyth.

Norman Haggood, who as chairman of the Committee of One Hundred and Seven headed the successful campaign for Mr. Mitchell as Mayor, said in introducing the Mayor:

"Are we going to show that his election was the result of only an occasional fit of virtue—or are we going to show some staying power and keep him there?"

There was great applause from the dinner at this, and when Mr. Haggood said:

"The present administration was not put into office by any machine. Mayor Mitchell has been true to his ideals. He has not been a Republican nor a Democrat nor a Bull Moose Mayor—not even a blond or a brown Mayor."

The Mayor's report was a comprehensive review of the work of the various city departments. On the theory that there are two ways in which the success of an administration is measured, he pointed out first the economies that have been achieved in the reduction of the budget and followed this with an outline of the increased governmental undertakings that have been a concomitant of the Mayor's term. The money was used.

The Mayor's speech was in part as follows:

Address on Business Basis.

"The members of the Board of Estimate worked together with one purpose, namely, to put the affairs of the city on a business basis. With the city government out of politics and politics out of the city government, we have been able to devote our entire attention to business."

"By most careful budget making and use of appropriations the administrative cost of the Government has been reduced \$3,125,000 out of a total expenditure for this purpose in 1914 of \$73,000,000. Notwithstanding this reduction, great economies in service have been effected. The record is clear on this point for any one to read."

"We have stopped the rain compelling practice of mortgaging the credit of the city for generations to come. From an annual average of \$2,000,000 of corporate stock authorized for the city, the revenue producing purposes we have cut the new commitments down to an average of \$500,000 in the past two years."

"For the first time in its history the city has protested against the practice of making huge State appropriations for purposes in which the city has no share. This matter was brought home to the local authorities when, after reducing this year's budget below that of 1914, the State Legislature has challenged the city's right to receive \$75,000 to the total as the city's share of the direct State tax."

"The legislative committee appointed to study the city's financial affairs has been charged with the duty of seeing that the city is not burdened by the State. The city has returned to Albany to urge relief for the city. Not all the relief that we demand and urgently need has been given, but for the first time the facts are understood. This is the first step in a programme of city relief, and it is the first step in the city's financial affairs."

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End of West Side Nuisances.

A satisfactory basis for settling the New York Central west side difficulty has been formulated and will, it is hoped, be effected shortly. The Death avenue and Riverside nuisances will be ended and the terminal facilities of the city vastly improved.

"The progress has been made in extending part and dock facilities. We have added seven miles of wharfage and forty-five and one-half acres of space to the piers of New York harbor."

"The districting of the city into building zones has progressed to a practical state."

"To the extent of our ability we have facilitated the building of the new subways by the prompt approval of the contracts of construction for the city. The Districting of the city into building zones has progressed to a practical state."

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When the big guns roar

their foundations and surroundings are forced to withstand unusual concussion and strains. In constructing the fortifications at Egmont and Muller's Keys, Forts Hancock, Wadsworth, Slocum, Monroe, Strong, Mott, Totten and Schuyler and in making concrete improvements at the Brooklyn, Portsmouth, Boston, Norfolk, Charleston, and League Island Navy Yards, at West Point, Annapolis, and elsewhere, the United States Government has used hundreds of thousands of barrels of the cement that is tested hourly by chemists.

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"We are well along in the organization of an unusual pension fund for the employees. This is a very much larger financial problem than is generally understood. It is not too successful in its opinionated to cooperate with the Board of Estimate and Apportionment."

DEER TRAP SET UP TO-DAY.

Wardens Begin at Daybreak to Build Shelter Island Corral.

Preparations to round up the Shelter Island deer which have been devastating the estates and truck gardens of the Long Island region yesterday began at daybreak. The State Game Warden, Byron L. Cameron, has troops of Adirondack game wardens have quit the mainland and are encamped at Shelter Island, where they propose to lay their ambush. The wardens will be up at daybreak this morning digging post holes and setting traps for the deer, which they will corner under brush in order to lead the deer to believe that they are entering a thick wood instead of a corral.

William T. Hornaday, director of the Bronx Zoological Gardens, said yesterday that the deer which have been devastating the estates and truck gardens of the Long Island region yesterday began at daybreak. The State Game Warden, Byron L. Cameron, has troops of Adirondack game wardens have quit the mainland and are encamped at Shelter Island, where they propose to lay their ambush. The wardens will be up at daybreak this morning digging post holes and setting traps for the deer, which they will corner under brush in order